

Communists attack bridge in year's first raid in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH. — Rebel troops, their first commando raid on the capital this year, yesterday attacked a bridge linking the city's suburbs but were repulsed by a high command said. The high command said the 30-against-the-bridge over the River in Phnom Penh insurgents died in boats and the Highway 1 span, United Nations Bridge, superficially damaged. The said two soldiers and 18 were wounded in the fighting. Casualties were un-
The first by Communist forces in Phnom Penh was 1972, when a small force destroyed the capital's major bridge, a Japanese on the northern edge of the city.
Communist forces briefly way 4 early yesterday morning, west of Phnom Penh, sent troops cleared it 90 per cent.
In Vietnam, the military command said the next likely target of the Communists, who overran the Central Highlands town of Kien Duc on Tuesday, would be nearby Gia Nghia, capital of Quang Duc Province. Military sources said reinforcements were flown into the provincial capital to fend off any Communist advance on the city.
The military said the loss of Kien Duc was the worst defeat for Saigon since the 10-month-old cease-fire. In Washington, the State Department yesterday expressed serious concern about Communist violations of the Vietnam agreement on the release of prisoners of war, but said it is not ready to write off the chance of improved performance by North Vietnam.
Frank Sleverts, special assistant to the Secretary of State for prisoners of war and missing in action, made this statement to the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on national security policy.
There are 1,300 U.S. military personnel who remain unaccounted for in Indochina, Sleverts said. In addition there are 20 journalists missing and presumably captured, nearly all of them in Cambodia. There are some 25 American civilians missing in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including three missionaries of the Christian and Missionary Alliance who were taken away by Communist forces on May 30, 1962.
In Paris, the Vietnamese provisional revolutionary government agreed yesterday to resume negotiations with South Vietnam. It coupled the announcement with a claim the U.S. was thinking of resuming air raids on North Vietnam.
"An extremely serious situation is building up throughout Vietnam. The U.S. is threatening the Vietnamese people with the use of force. We are prepared to meet the threat head-on," said spokesman Ly Van Sau.
He said the Vietnam negotiations will resume Friday at La Celle Saint Cloud on the Paris outskirts. The talks, disrupted often by walkouts, were suspended recently by the Vietnamese in protest against alleged South Vietnamese air raids on Communist-controlled areas. (UPI, AP)

French plan for French economy

PARIS. — The French Government yesterday announced sweeping measures to ward off labour unrest and the economy against re-
Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a 24-hour news conference: "We are entering a period of economic slow-down, a world of crisis are looming."
The new steps include:
• Credit restrictions to dampen consumer spending.
• Reduced government expenditure.
• Increased advance payments of income and company tax.
• Tightened price and profit controls.
Giscard appealed to unions and employers to cooperate in slowing down wage increases during 1974.
He outlined his emergency package as a package of measures to ward off home-going strikes, delayed by widespread disruption of the rail network by striking workers.
Today, all sectors of the economy will be hit by a general strike, called last month by left-wing political parties and trade unions to protest against the average annual inflation rate of 11 per cent.

in M.P.s deny group's right to speak at to speak Palestine

(UPI). — The Jordanian government yesterday said that the Palestinian peace talks should be to any particular person should be assumed by all nations together.
"As Jordan chose not to represent all the Palestinians at the peace conference, it is not our right to speak at the conference," it said in a statement.
The Jordanian government expressed the hope that the peace talks in its entirety, be representative of the Palestinian people.
"It is important to not have the Palestinians' ultimate results restored to this people's rights."

OIL LINKED TO GENEVA TALKS

NEW YORK. — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, said on Tuesday that there is no significant move in the forthcoming Middle East peace conference, the five per cent oil cuts to Western Europe and Japan will take place as scheduled in January.
In diplomatic moves connected to the oil crisis, France reportedly plans to post four extra ambassadors around the Persian Gulf area within the next few months. In Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman, usually reliable sources said yesterday, Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo said that Japan and the United Arab Emirates have agreed to build embassies at their capitals in what apparently is part of the Japanese drive to assume a more pro-Arab stand.
The effects of the oil squeeze were felt in London yesterday. Trade and Industry Minister Peter Walker announced in Parliament a compulsory 80 kph speed limit on all roads, including motorways, to save gasoline. Announcing a series of economy measures to conserve fuel, Mr. Walker said there would be new restrictions on the level of heating in all commercial premises and offices by any fuel.
In Norway Trade Minister Jens Evensen announced a ban on weekend driving as of Saturday, a cut-back on oil deliveries to industry and future gasoline rationing.
The French car giant Citroen plans to close down its plants for a week from December 24, as a result of problems arising from the oil crisis, informed industrial sources said in Paris. (AP, UPI)

Soviets renew demand for troops in Mid-East

LONDON (UPI). — The Soviet Union has renewed its demand that Russian troops participate in the peace-keeping force which is to guard the future Middle East peace in a final settlement, authoritative sources said yesterday.
The U.S. earlier in the cease-fire talks rejected Moscow's proposal that both Russian and American troops play an active role in the project. Washington also rejected an ultimatum from Moscow that it might accept unilaterally if the U.S. refused to cooperate in this demand.
Since then Russia has sent to the Arab side a number of so-called "observers" whose activities have remained obscure.
A total of 36 Soviet "advisers" were said to have been deployed somewhere along the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal and the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire lines. Some reports claimed there were many more, in various guises.
The U.S., in the wake of the latest clashes in the area, has sent 28 "observers," said to be Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine officers. They have taken up positions on the Israeli side of the Suez Canal and the Syrian lines.
But the Communists have also sent 800 Poles to join the international police force. They were said to be highly trained paratroopers.
The sources said Russia has let it be known that beyond this she wants Soviet troops to be deployed in the Middle East after a settlement.
INA reports from Washington that the State Department yesterday reaffirmed U.S. opposition to American or Soviet participation in any U.N. force in the Middle East. Department Spokesman George Vest said "our position is that it is better for neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union to be part of UNEF."

'No change in Dutch policy'

THE HAGUE (UPI). — Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep denied in Parliament yesterday that the Netherlands, faced with an Arab oil boycott, had changed its Middle East policy.
"I have already said there is no question of a change of policy," Mr. van der Stoep told the House.
At a weekly newsbriefing by the Foreign Ministry Tuesday, a spokesman termed Israel's occupation of Arab territory captured in the 1967 war "illegal."
Mr. van der Stoep, who was attending a Common Market meeting in Brussels at the time of the briefing, said there has been no new official Dutch policy announcement on the Middle East. He said the spokesman's statement had been misinterpreted.
(Bikes in Tel Aviv — Page 3)



DEEP IN THOUGHT. — Minister without Portfolio Israel Galili, Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban at yesterday's meeting of the Labour Party Central Committee. (Starphoto)

Meir demands Labour vote of confidence

Jerusalem Post Staff
Premier Golda Meir after midnight last night forcefully demanded from her Labour Party Central Committee a vote of renewed confidence in her leadership. She demanded it be by secret ballot and said she would be more than happy if other candidates for the party leadership — and the premiership — put themselves forward. The vote was due to be held after one a.m.
In a speech which she warned would be frank and forthright, Meir declared that all ministers, by law, shared collective responsibility for both the successes and the failures of the Government. She strongly rejected charges that she was seeking to avoid, or to paper over, the questions and doubts that had arisen during the war. She said she would have resigned and called for new elections — and a renewed mandate from the public — had there not been elections scheduled for this month anyway.
Mrs. Meir rejected out of hand Deputy Premier Yigal Alon's suggestion earlier in the day (see page 2) that she announce her Cabinet state now — in advance of the elections. This had never been Labour Party practice, she said. The party elects only one person — in this case herself — and she was demanding a renewal of the confidence the party had placed in her in 1969.
The Committee, which seemed yesterday to have rallied around the Prime Minister and the Party leadership, was thrown into confusion at the last minute. The Committee was about to adopt the compromise 14-point peace and security election programme drawn up last week, which will also serve as a guide to Israel's negotiators at the Geneva peace conference. But Lova Eliaz demanded a secret ballot on the cancellation of the "Galili document" after Minister without Portfolio Israel Galili challenged the "doctors" to table such a motion.
This challenge upset the agreement reached during the day in the Leadership Bureau not to raise the "Galili document" issue in order not to disrupt party unity on the eve of elections and the Geneva conference. (Mr. Dayan had already stated that the document was irrelevant.)
Mr. Galili said the Party's previous policies have not been voided by the new proposals. He warned against agreeing to withdrawal even before pressure was exerted.
He said that Israel had not received an official invitation to go to Geneva.
Preceding Mrs. Meir, at the summit, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said the post-war reality definitely did cancel out the relevance of the "Galili document." Mr. Sapir said he could not see Israel building a deep-water port at Yamit in the years to come, nor spending millions on refugee rehabilitation, nor investing in industry in the administered areas — because Israel's own needs were "a hundred times more important." Does that not in effect annul the Galili document?
Without mentioning names, Mr. Sapir said some of the party membership had been talking as though "the earthquake hadn't happened." He implored his fellow ministers to talk less and not to draw maps or make statements in advance of the peace conference. He assailed those who depicted December 18 — the date of the opening of the Geneva peace conference — in "black and sombre terms."
Foreign Minister Abba Eban, in addressing the Central Committee yesterday, translated into Hebrew the speech he made last week to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (the full text appeared in Friday's Jerusalem Post). The essence of it was that Israel's national style had become too strident before the war because of over-confidence and some basic misconceptions of defence policy.
Avraham Ofer, M.K., one of the leaders of the "Gush" (ex-Mapai machine), declared that the 14-point programme did implicitly cancel previous policy documents (such as the "Galili document"). He was particularly pleased, he said, with the clause in the new programme that stresses that new settlements must be approved by the Government, saying this had not always been the case in the past (he cited Hebron and Pithat Rafiah as examples).
Galili, who heads the Ministerial Settlement Committee, spent much of his 30-minute speech contesting this. He announced that at a final meeting with Mapam, the left-wing partner in the Alignment fully accepted the 14-point programme.
Yitzhak Navon (ex-Rafi) said the party should unite to face the Likud threat instead of tossing accusations at individuals inside the party. (Earlier reports — Page 2)

Man seriously hurt Bomb explodes on bus

NETANYA. — One passenger was seriously wounded and 14 others injured in an explosion yesterday morning aboard a Tel Aviv-Netanya bus.
The seriously injured man, identified as a 20-year-old Arab from Tulkarm, was in Kfar Saba's Meir Hospital last night. All the other injured — who had been taken to Meir and Hildel Yofe hospital in Hadera — were released after treatment, mostly for scratches.
The packed Egged bus had been passing Ilanot on its way north along the old coastal road at about 10 o'clock when the explosion rocked the rear section. It uprooted the seat on which the Tulkarm man was sitting, injuring both his legs and blowing off an arm. Driver Shabtai Yalcar called for help and the injured were taken to the two nearby hospitals.
Police last night refused to go into details of the case, but said they had made no arrests yet. Unofficial reports put the size of the explosive charge at 200 grammes, and said it appeared to have gone off earlier than intended.
(Leader, page 6)

TWO HELD FOR J'LEM ATTACK

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Security forces launched a combined operation in the southern Hebron district yesterday, following the arrest of two men from Dura village in connection with Tuesday's grenade throwing in the Old City of Jerusalem.
The two suspects were captured by a special team of investigators from the Jerusalem police which launched a large-scale hunting operation following the incident in which 21 persons were injured. The two suspects, in their early 20s, were not among the original 52 detainees, all of whom were later released.
A military spokesman was yesterday quoted in Tel Aviv as saying that one of the suspect pair admitted to having thrown the grenade, but the commander of the Southern Police District, Commander Haim Tavori, declined to comment on this. He said that the two men would be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours of their arrest. Commander Tavori said that the pair had worked in the past in the Jerusalem area but would not give further details about them. He noted that the grenade, tossed in an alley inside Jaffa Gate, was of Russian make.
All but six of those wounded by the grenade were released from hospital by yesterday. The one girl soldier who had been wounded seriously was reported out of danger. Mrs. Nina Katzir, the President's wife, visited the wounded girl soldiers in Hadassah hospital yesterday.

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(Bikes in Tel Aviv — Page 3)

State of alert on both fronts

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — A high state of alert was reported yesterday from both sides of the Syrian and Egyptian fronts. Well-informed sources here suggested that enemy units were reassembling in offensive deployments and that appropriate counter-measures had already been taken by the IDF.
A senior army officer yesterday said that Israel would not initiate any opening of fire "but is well prepared for any eventuality, on land, sea or in the air."
The officer said both the Syrian and the Egyptian armies had been fully re-equipped since October 6, with the help of the massive Soviet air and sea lift and which had made good all the military hardware they lost during the 18 days of the war.
But military commentators here say the situation now is infinitely more to Israel's advantage than on October 6.
The Russians may have replaced the equipment lost by the Arabs, but it will take both the Syrians and the Egyptians a long time to replace the experienced pilots and tank crews they lost during the war. Unless bolstered by Communist "volunteers" (and the Arabs have only to ask for them) neither of the two Arab armies is believed to be capable of fielding a fighting force nearly as efficient as they had on October 6. The odds have also changed; this time they will encounter opposition consisting of seasoned IDF reserve units as well as the regular army equipped with new categories of weapons which should enable them to stem any new Arab offensive.
On the situation west of the Suez Canal, the senior officer said: "We can stay in our positions indefinitely; Cairo is mistaken if it thinks it can wear us down."
He characterized the shooting incidents on both fronts as of only local importance. In the north both sides are jockeying for position, he said, adding that the Syrians may even be made "in all innocence." In the south, it was true, the Egyptian actions were openly hostile, but still only small scale. He thought the initiative was taken locally, by units not completely under the control of the Egyptian General Staff.
The officer blamed the Egyptians for breaking off the talks at Kilometer 101, saying they had demanded far more than they had a right to expect — an Israeli withdrawal to the El Aish-Ram Muezzin line (i.e. to the middle of Sinai). The Egyptians had rejected Israel proposals for a meaningful disengagement of forces to create a buffer zone for the U.N. force to man.
On whether Israel regarded the Bab el-Mandeb Strait as open to its shipping, he said only: "I can mention that we are not having problems there at this stage." He did not see the current upsurge in terror acts as endangering the security situation.
The officer said Israel did not know the number of its soldiers held by the Syrians. "We have a number of men missing (on that front)," he said, "and we too soon to reveal the exact number."

Two killed by mine on Cairo road

Jerusalem Post Staff
Two soldiers were killed and another injured on Tuesday when their vehicle struck a mine near kilometre 101 on the Suez-Cairo road, the army spokesman announced yesterday. They had been acting as escort to a UN car at the time, he said.
(The Unto chief in Jerusalem, Colonel Richard Bunworth (Irish Army), has conveyed his organization's condolences to the Israel Defence Forces.)
Yesterday the Egyptian front was considerably quieter, with only isolated firing incidents near El Balah Island (at kilometre 80 on the Canal) and east of the Little Bitter Lake. On Tuesday, a soldier was wounded by an Egyptian sniper near the island, and four others were hurt in exchanges of fire south of Ismailia on the west bank of the Canal.
The army spokesman categorically denied Egyptian claims that an Israeli Phantom jet was shot down over the Canal area yesterday. Cairo had said the plane was one of two which allegedly flew over Egyptian troops east of Ismailia. "No Israeli Phantom was shot down today," the army spokesman said. No incidents were reported from the Syrian front yesterday.

PRESIDENT VISITS TROOPS IN NORTH

President Ephraim Katzir visited the battletroop on the Golan Heights yesterday, stopping at a border village and chatting with soldiers on the line.
The President arrived by helicopter and received a comprehensive review of Israel's military situation at Moshav El-Al. From there, he went to Ramat Magashim, where he talked with moshav members, and toured the northern and southern battle sectors.
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'101' awaits results of Dayan-Kissinger talks tomorrow

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
The resumption of the military talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez highway has apparently been put off, pending the outcome of talks Defence Minister Moshe Dayan is scheduled to hold in Washington tomorrow and Egyptian contacts with the U.S. Mr. Dayan is due to confer with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with whom the Egyptians have been in close touch since they broke off the talks last Thursday.
Well informed observers said last night they believed the talks were likely to resume over the weekend.
The crux of the deadlock remains the difference over the disengagement of forces. Egypt says it wants to settle this issue before the peace conference in Geneva on December 18.
The Cairo press yesterday reported that the Egyptian Foreign Minister Imad Fahmy conveyed yet another message to Dr. Kissinger through U.S. ambassador-designate Hermann Eilts on the issue. Earlier reports said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat sent a similar message to the American officials with Egypt's ambassador-designate to Washington Ashraf Ghorbal, who arrived earlier in the week in the U.S. to take up his post.
The Egyptians implied that they were withholding their decision on the resumption of the Kilometer 101 talks pending the results of the exchange of messages with Washington.
The Egyptians yesterday failed to respond to a call by the commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, General Emilo Sillavuo, to resume the talks at the earliest opportunity. A U.N. spokesman said that General Sillavuo was yesterday "informed by Egyptian authorities that no decision has yet been taken by the Egyptian government on the resumption of talks at Kilometer 101." The Egyptian message was said to have been conveyed on behalf of War Minister General Ahmed Ismail Ali.
General Sillavuo was said to be planning to go to the Suez front today to join the U.N. Finnish battalion for its observation of the national day of Finland.
Reuters reports from Helsinki that Finnish President Urho Kekkonen has promoted Gen. Sillavuo from Major-General to Lieutenant-General. General Sillavuo, 51, has served with various U.N. operations in the Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Cyprus since 1957. He was appointed Commander of the U.N. Middle East Emergency Force in October.

U.S. denies fleet at Bab el-Mandeb

LOD AIRPORT. — U.S. Undersecretary of State Kenneth Rush said yesterday that the U.S. Seventh Fleet was not positioned near the Bab el-Mandeb straits, the entrance to the Red Sea which the Egyptians blockaded at the beginning of the war.
Mr. Rush was speaking to reporters here on his departure for the U.S. with the rest of the American official delegation to the funeral of David Ben-Gurion. He had been asked about press reports that the Seventh Fleet, which was sent into the Indian Ocean at the beginning of hostilities, had ships near the straits.
(11am)

Ja'abari calls for West Bank congress

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
HEBRON. — The Mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'abari, yesterday called on West Bank leaders to convene a congress of their own once the Israel-Arab peace conference opens in Geneva on December 18.
The influential Mayor, who enjoys undisputed leadership in the Hebron district, said local Arabs would then be able to speak up on the question of Palestinian representation. Sheikh Ja'abari said in an interview that only after the peace conference begins will the Arab states decide on the role of Jordan and the Palestinians.
He declined to comment directly on the recent Arab summit conference's decision to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians, and not Jordan. However, he hoped King Hussein would include Palestinian representatives in his delegation to the forthcoming peace talks, and West Bank leaders could then express their opinion whether the delegation could legitimately speak for the Palestinians.
He stressed that "all Palestinians should be represented" in any official body speaking for the Palestinians. The Sheikh complained that international quarters had failed to consult the Arab leadership in the administered areas when the question of Palestinian representation was being discussed.
The elderly statesman said that the formation of an all-Palestinian representation should pave the way to a settlement of the initial grievances against Israel and to a subsequent plebiscite in which the Palestinians would be given the right to self-determination.
Sheikh Ja'abari said that a plebiscite would have to follow a West Bank congress to rescind the 1948 Jericho and Nablus Palestinian congress which proclaimed the West Bank a part of the Jordan kingdom.
Meanwhile, reports from Amman said yesterday that the Jordanian government has lined up a number of Palestinians for inclusion in the delegation to the Geneva peace conference. The reports said it was nevertheless holding final appointments pending clarifications from a number of Arab states of the Algers summit conference decision designating the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

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Army orders own trucks for emergency

Jerusalem Post Staff
Transport Minister Shimon Peres has strongly denied that the transport section of the Melah Emergency Economic Committee failed in its task during and after the war. At the same time, the army has decided in principle to set up its own emergency transport system and not to rely on mobilization of privately owned trucks in future.

"It is better to have trucks used to haul ammunition stand idle for a while than not to have them when they are needed," Mr. Peres told a meeting of the Economic Advisory Council in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The drawn-out nature of the present emergency and our longer supply lines make a perfect solution of the transport problem impossible, he said. With the outbreak of war the army mobilized 70-80 per cent of all heavy trucks and it is understandable that it has so far resisted all pressure by Melah to release them, he said.

Of the 2,500 new trucks now being imported (of which 800 have already arrived, according to Mr. Peres), 1,050 will go to the Army — which will release a corresponding amount of civilian transport, at present mobilized. (The Council's Transport Committee recommended that the Army discharge trucks and drivers together.)

Another 250 lorries will go to owners whose vehicles have been damaged in the fighting, while 530 have already been ordered by the haulage companies.

Sapir to rule by Fiat

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter
Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir will henceforth rule in a Fiat 132, as a fuel economy measure. Previously he had a Dodge (which is worn out, having done over 300,000 kms., one of his officials said yesterday).

Government sources intimate that several other Cabinet Ministers have asked for smaller cars — and it is expected that all will abandon their customary large-sized American limousines. The new Ministerial vehicles will have engines of less than 2000 cc.

Social and Personal

The Tel Aviv Rotary Club will hold a ladies night tonight at 8.30 instead of the usual afternoon meeting. Light refreshments will be served.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Pauline Rosenbloom, widow of the late Mr. Arthur Ben Zion Rosenbloom, formerly of Hove, England, died in Jerusalem on Kivlev 9, 5734.

ARRIVALS

Sir Roger Falk, chairman of the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperation in Britain, for a 10-day visit as the guest of the Agriculture Ministry.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Abraham Neuman, Managing Director of the Industrial Development Bank, for the U.S.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair.
Weather synopsis: Ridge over the eastern Mediterranean. Weak trough from the Red Sea to Sinai.

| | Yesterday's | Today's | Forecast |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | Humidity | Min.-Max. | |
| Jerusalem | 36 | 12-18 | 11-19 |
| Golan | 42 | 7-18 | 8-18 |
| Nahariya | 42 | 7-22 | 8-22 |
| Safad | 45 | 9-15 | 9-16 |
| Haifa | 43 | 12-21 | 13-22 |
| Tiberias | 44 | 9-23 | 10-24 |
| Nazareth | 31 | 12-21 | 11-21 |
| Afula | 39 | 5-24 | 6-25 |
| Shatrunj | 39 | 11-22 | 12-23 |
| Tel Aviv | 71 | 10-20 | 9-23 |
| Lod | 42 | 8-22 | 9-23 |
| Jericho | 43 | 8-26 | 10-26 |
| Gaza | 57 | 10-22 | 9-23 |
| Beerseba | 24 | 8-22 | 8-23 |
| Elad | 38 | 10-26 | 11-26 |
| Tiran | 31 | 5-25 | 14-25 |

We mourn the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

Seer and man of action
who headed the World Zionist Movement
for many years.

World Union of General Zionists

ARIE L. DULZIN

President of the World Executive

We mourn the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

Management
Council
and Employees of
Yad Vashem

To Gail Sherman and the Zeller Family
We share your grief on the loss of your beloved

RAYMOND

Saralee Sherman
Blanche and Bernard Cohen
Ray and Barney Gurland

THE DIASPORA YESHIVA ON MT. ZION
Extends sincere condolences to the family of the late

GERTIE GARTENBERG

May her memory always be for a blessing to all who knew and loved

ALLON: CABINET MINISTERS SHOULD SEE THEMSELVES AS RESIGNING

'Would clear air of blame for war failures'



Yigal Allon speaking to the Labour Party Central Committee. (Starphoto)

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Deputy Premier Yigal Allon proposed yesterday that members of the present Cabinet "regard themselves as resigning" in order to give Premier Golda Meir ample leeway to consider the make-up of a new cabinet for after the December 31 elections. They should do so, he told the Labour Party Central Committee, because the party could not dodge responsibility for the mistakes made during the last war.

On the other hand, he said pointedly, "not all of us are equally responsible for what happened in the past two months. There are some who bear more responsibility, by virtue of their position." (This was taken as a reference to Defence Minister Moshe Dayan.)

Mr. Allon urged Premier Meir to announce immediately that she will choose a new cabinet team after the elections, to be composed of talented new faces as well as of men who had proved themselves in the past. But he stressed that "all of us have the fullest confidence in Golda Meir as the head of our list and the one who will form the next cabinet."

(At this point Mrs. Meir interjected: "Not on the basis of any platform, and not according to any interpretations.")

Mr. Allon said he would be the first to "regard himself as resigning," asserting that this step on the part of the entire Cabinet would restore the voters' confidence.

Praising Labour's 14-point draft programme, Mr. Allon said he was pleased the party finally recognized the existence of the Palestinian Arabs "the problem which caused wars in 1948, 1956 and 1967." He regretted that Israel had not encouraged home rule in the territories.

Turning to the "Gailli document," Mr. Allon recalled that, apart from Lova Ellav, no one had opposed it at the time. But he himself had only backed it because of pressure from "someone who was sitting on the fence." Mr. Allon claimed that the "Gailli document" came "to neutralize a more extreme plan which Moshe Dayan had sought to impose on the party."

REGRETS NO MAPS
Although warning against drawing maps on the eve of the peace conference, the Deputy Premier regretted that no maps had been drawn heretofore, both to influence the U.S. in crystallizing its territorial concepts and "to guide the public's expectations regarding a peace settlement... and thus eliminate the regretful spirit of arrangement."

He warned that peace negotiations would not be a short or easy process and that they might be interrupted by fighting.

Moshav Movement head Uzi Feinerman (ex-Mapa) questioned the significance of Mr. Allon's talk of resigning at this point, "for the present Cabinet remains until election day, and in any case, a new one will be formed after December 31. I assume the public wish for new faces will be taken into account, but this resignation call invites a weakening of the sense of responsibility and unity we need so desperately today."

Tiberias Mayor Moshe Tsharar told Mr. Allon: "I regret that you chose this of all times to settle personal accounts. What's all this talk about a new leadership? Don't you know Gailli, Sapir, Dayan and the rest will be in the leadership after the elections?"

Yitzhak Ben-Aharon urged the party to tell the electorate that its choice lay between the Likud and a socialist programme aimed at an egalitarian society within a limited part of the Land of Israel, with the rest given over to the Arabs. He wanted his party to "beg the

public's forgiveness for assumptions that were disproven and for unfulfilled expectations."

Declaring that Labour was not a monolithic party, Mr. Ben-Aharon said: "Why be afraid of ousting someone? At head-rolling? Before you stand a personal example of a man who was ousted from a post" (that of Histadrut secretary-general).

Transport Minister Shimon Peres took exception to Mr. Ben-Aharon's claim that "our deterrent power is broken." The Minister said the Arabs had accepted Israel's presence, not out of generosity, but because of Israel's deterrent power. Egyptian President Sadat sought a ceasefire, "not because his political stance has changed, but because his military position was shaken."

PERES COUNTERATTACKS
Arguing with Mr. Allon, he said: "We who are not greenhorns in politics know we are confronted with three important facts: that in 26 days we go to the elections; that in 12 days, I hope, an Israeli delegation will fly to Geneva; and that there are armies on top alert. These things cannot be ignored. I'll make the minimal comment on Yigal's words — that they were spoken

out of maximal forgetfulness of these matters."

On Mr. Allon's attitude to the "Gailli document," he said that "his confession that he signed a document he opposes was terribly naive."

Mr. Peres said he still supported the "Gailli document," except for the clause earmarking ILI 200m. for Arab refugee resettlement. Israel needs the money to buy arms.

READY FOR GENEVA
He stressed his readiness for Israel to go to Geneva, despite the risks, but warned against illusions as to Arab intentions. "Can we afford to let the Arab armies return to within 10 kilometres of Netanya, to raise a question mark over Jerusalem, and to remove all defence from the Jordan and Hula Valleys?"

Defending the Government's record, he said: "I don't envy Golda and Dayan. I think one could go out of his mind with such heavy responsibilities all these years, month after month; to wake up every morning and think, 'should we mobilize the reserves or not? Will it be considered a provocation or not?'"

With a black-framed portrait of David Ben-Gurion hanging over the rostrum, the Central Committee devoted the first part of its opening session to his memory with a two-minute silence. Labour Party Secretary-General Aharon Yadin stated: "We have lost the great builder, the architect of new Jewish sovereignty, the founder of the State of Israel."

Mr. Yadin said Ben-Gurion "was never satisfied with what had been achieved, and never compromised on basic issues."

HILLEL ON ALLON
Police Minister Shlomo Hillel spurned Mr. Allon's suggestion that the Cabinet resign. "If we must say we are not worthy of being re-elected, then what are we arguing about?"

On the other hand, he said, mistakes were certainly made — but not just regarding the threat of war prior to October 6. "There were mistakes in the fields of finance, education and social policy too," he said. This still does not mean the Government should resign.

Mr. Hillel said during the afternoon session that the Government should not be given strict instructions on what to do at the Geneva peace conference, so that it would be free to compromise. Ben-Gurion did not hesitate to compromise on the Biltmore programme when the division of Palestine seemed possible, he reminded the gathering.

As to the border issue, he said, defensible borders are necessary "precisely because our frontiers are threatened. There is no need for defensible borders when one has peaceful neighbours."

Mr. Hillel ridiculed the argument that the Arab attack had been prompted by the "Gailli document."

"The Arabs," he said, "do not like our settling any part of Palestine — they never did. The Arabs opposed our irrigation scheme for the Negev long before the Yom Kippur War; they are also opposed to Jewish immigration to this day. So what must we hide by their wishes?"

The fact that there are settlements on the borders is probably a contributing factor to the quiet on the eastern front, Mr. Hillel said.

ZADOK ON PERES
Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee chairman Haim Zadok took issue with Mr. Peres' thesis that the outbreak of the war was simply a mistake, rather than a basic misconception in policy. Before the war, he said, we had thought the most realistic hope for the future was "no war — no peace," because "both war and peace seemed unlikely."

He did not agree with Mr. Allon's version of how the party came to accept the "Gailli document." "When we accepted it, we believed in a certain conception, and the war has taught us that this conception was mistaken. For this reason many sections of the document are now inoperative. The 14-point programme worked out last week must be the only guideline for the party's election platform."

Benny Marshak, a member of the party's maximalist "Greater Israel" circle, said the war had resulted in a loss of our own self-confidence. "The enemy is within," he said, referring to certain dovish newspaper ads and billboard posters.

Sheikh Jabbar Muadi, Deputy Communications Minister, speaking in Arabic, said there had never in Israel's history been such a good chance for peace with the Arabs (he is Druse). He noted that Arab radio stations, especially those in Egypt and Jordan — often adopted a more rational tone during the war.

He said he concurred fully with the 14-point programme because it opened any relation to the June 4, 1967 border and rejects the idea of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan (as Mr. Ben-Aharon and others had proposed).

On the latter issue, he said: "I am ready to shout and fight that no such Palestinian state came into being... I will not go to the elections with this plank for I regard it as the beginning of the destruction of the State of Israel. I will turn in my party card and walk out. On this there will be a parting of the ways," he warned.

NOT ASKED TO JOIN
"As to the next cabinet (after the elections), I have not been asked, nor did I ask to be in it, and nobody has promised me anything. Whoever forms the next cabinet, she or he, will ask whoever they think suitable to join."

Mr. Dayan firmly refuted charges voiced earlier by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon that the "Gailli document" had been imposed on the party by Dayan's "sitting on the fence."

"I didn't organize any other list, nor did I put out feelers to any other party," he said. "I did not fight for jobs for Rafi members, nor for myself. I never asked to be deputy prime minister, nor did I fight for a place on the list. I only fought for matters of principle."

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NOT OPERATIVE
As for the "Gailli document," Mr. Dayan said, "if you ask me whether it is operative now, I'd say no."

As to the borders, Mr. Dayan said Israel does not want one dammed from the Arabs and is going to Geneva ready to give in exchange for an agreement. He said there were three interlocking elements in determining future borders — the meaning of strategic depth, defensive means, and an American guarantee or alliance. "I would like the U.S. to be in the picture in some way. I would not like them to pull out and leave only the Russians and their people here."

Mr. Dayan expressed his concern at the state of morale on the home front, saying it was lower than among the Arabs. "Our future success depends on the physical power of the army and the nation's readiness for a very tough and prolonged struggle, but with the prospect of victory."

The "doves" in the party did not consider themselves beaten, however, Prof. Yisrael Levin of Tel Aviv University suggested. "Give back all territories immediately." The war, he said, had put him back "into the traditional atmosphere of the Jew who is not sure of his next day."

Yehiel Leket, leader of the "young guard," advocated the creation of a Palestinian state.

THE CHAMELEONS
The Deputy Minister of Transport, Gad Ya'acobi, said he feared "not the doves or the hawks but the chameleons who change their views according to current journalistic fashion."

David Hacohen, the veteran ex-Mapa leader, clashed with Prime Minister Golda Meir on the subject of terrorist leader Yasser Arafat. He objected to Mrs. Meir's refusal to admit him to the Geneva talks. "I object to talking to a terrorist who wants to kill me," Mrs. Meir called from her seat.

"Dear Golda, I love you, but the world's parliaments are full of former terrorists," Mr. Hacohen said.

Commerce Minister and former Chief of Staff Haim Bar-Lev asserted that it was quite wrong to believe that in modern warfare strategy was no longer important. Wars were won in the final analysis by manoeuvring ground forces, not by planes and rockets.

Israel must therefore continue to insist on defensible borders so that if war breaks out again it would be able to defend the country. For himself, said Mr. Bar-Lev, Ramat Hagolan, the Jordan River and Sharm e-Sheikh were all elements of defensible borders.

He confirmed his remarks to policy rather than personalities. He spoke in support of the 14 point programme, saying that it "contained two basic guidelines by which Israel could present its case in Geneva, flexibility on non-essentials and toughness on essentials."

'Terrorists won't try to wreck Geneva talks'

PARIS (UPI). — The leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said yesterday the terrorists would not seek to wreck the scheduled Geneva talks on Middle East peace.

Nayef Hawatmeh, Marxist leader of the group, said his party was adopting a realistic attitude to the conference. He outlined his stand in an interview to be published in next week's issue of "Afrigue-Asie" magazine. A copy of the interview was circulated to news organizations yesterday.

"Where our party is concerned," Hawatmeh said, "we believe that the time has come to assume our responsibilities on a basis of objective reality, an estimate of strength and the profound aspirations of our people."

"Wouldn't it be preferable to envisage a state where the living and progressive forces of our people could succeed little by little in imposing an anti-imperialist policy in pursuit of our vital national goals," Hawatmeh said.

Asked if there were any moves to block the Geneva conference, Hawatmeh said: "The Palestinian resistance can do it. But for how long, under what circumstances and for what purpose?"

British Ambassador in Damascus

DAMASCUS (UPI). — President Hafez Assad yesterday received the credentials of British ambassador David Arthur Roberts, Damascus Radio announced.

Roberts is the first British ambassador to take up office in the Syrian capital since the Government severed relations with London during the Six Day War.

SNOW. — Twelve persons were killed by avalanches and a shop-herd died in a snowstorm as Arctic conditions hit Albania.

Three bombs in Ulster town

BELFAST (UPI). — Three bombs exploded on the main street of Strabane yesterday, causing widespread damage and engulfing a major building in flames, police said. Officers said the explosions shattered many windows in the border town 80 kms. west of Belfast, but no injuries were initially reported.

It was the third bomb incident along the border with the Irish Republic in an apparent IRA response to the tripartite talks on Ulster's future opening today in London.

Nato, East bloc 'don't reject' each other's plan

VIENNA (UPI). — The Western and Warsaw Pact allies have disapproved of each other's proposals for East-West troop cuts in central Europe without totally rejecting them, sources attending the Vienna summit conference said yesterday.

The Soviet Union finds "unacceptable" a Nato proposal to withdraw 68,000 men, including five Soviet tank divisions stationed in East Germany, the sources said.

They described as "negative" the Western response to a communist proposal for a 20,000-man Nato and Warsaw pact cutback in 1975, followed by a mutual five per cent reduction in 1978 and a further ten per cent reduction in 1979.

Negotiators from 12 Nato and seven Warsaw Pact nations yesterday held their tenth secret bargaining session since talks on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe began on October 30.

Wheat error cost Washington \$475m.

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. wheat farmers reaped a windfall of nearly half a billion dollars in government subsidies last summer because the Agriculture Department underestimated by 60 per cent how much the price of bread grain would go up.

The subsidies totalled \$475.7m. Five months ago it appeared to department experts that the farm price of wheat would average about \$2.49 per bushel nationally. Instead, the price soared to \$3.99 per bushel. No subsidies needed to have been paid if the boost had been foreseen.

BEIT SAHUR is to get a Ilim sports centre, the first of its kind in the West Bank, on a 12-dunam plot in the Bethlehem-area village. Half the cost, "Ilim" reports, will be advanced in grants and loans by the Military Government.

ASSOCIATION OF RELIGIOUS OLIM

You are cordially invited to a MEETING OF KEYWORKERS on Sunday, December 9, 4 p.m. at Eretz Briti, 10 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv.

Speakers: Rabbi Dr. Aaron Lichtenstein, Rosh Yeshiva, Har Etsion; Rabbi Dr. Yaacov Vainstein, Chairman of the Association; Mr. A. Goelman.

Sophie Udin Pioneer Women, Jerusalem

cordially invites all Tourists and Guests TO A UNIQUE DONOR EVENT Monday evening, December 10 at 6.30 p.m. Beit Elshiva, 4 Rehov Elazar Hamodai, Jerusalem.

SPEAKER: Yitzhak NAVON, Member of Knesset. BENEFICIARIES: Pioneer Women Day Centre and Soldiers' Welfare Association. Information and reservations: Tel. 3085, 6142, Jerusalem.

Jailed for publishing summit secret

BEIRUT (UPI). — A Lebanese newspaper publisher and one of his associates were arrested Tuesday for alleged violations of the new law forbidding publication of "secret resolutions adopted by kings and heads of state" in sources said.

Ghassan Tawini, publisher of newspaper "An-Nahar" and a Ramadan, a reporter for the paper, were detained.

The "An-Nahar" story said Arab summit in Algiers decided secret to support the Palestinian Organization (PLO) as a permanent institution. It decided place on the "National Right of the Palestinian People."

Ghassan Tawini, once taken to Jerusalem Post that he had been arrested in the hotel, telling him behind bars "even if for printing the truth, it is honour of being in jail for the time because of what appears my paper."

We met during an internet press seminar in the small of Salt on Dugi Otok, a Yugoslav island in the summer 1971.

He related his "prison" with obvious pride, as he stressed that "not all Arabs print lies. Some of us try to tell the truth even if it costs us freedom."

We pointed out to him that nations of the world often take their stands on such factors as justice, not on justice, as he pointed that this is not so. He shows "that the Arabs with the oil weapon, and starve the world of fuel." (This was of course 1971.)

With light snow falling and temperature standing at -4, Sakharov and the other detainees, mostly young men and women, removed their fur hats and in silent protest for the last century, Russian writer Alexander Pushkin.

Police collect Golan booty in Haifa school

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ACRE. — A sizeable quantity of arms, ammunition and equipment has been turned in to pupils in the northern part of the country. They surrendered it to constables went to classes to explain the dangers to his life and the loss to the army of these battlefields "souvenirs" re-

cent. The police collected a dozen periscopes (without which a cannot operate), live artillery at detonators, handgrenades, part machineguns, revolvers, ammuni-

and even an anti-personnel hand in organized tours of battlefields in Golan, or brought home by soldiers on the surrender-of-arms campaign because it was feared that some eventually reach criminals or more children may be hurt in accidents.

The Haifa police yesterday set up a known criminal in possession of a Kalashnikov sub-machinegun and two magazines. Deputy commander Haim Frankel there was reason to believe the had had plans to use it in connection with the Arafat underworld murder case.

MAGIC. — A Johannesburg clan who made 1,500 rand (ILI) disappear while he was treated of the Rand Magic Circle has given a 12-month suspended sentence after pleading guilty to 4 MICE. — Indonesian peasants some 8,200 mce in an anti-pl campaign in the Central Java region of Pannalang last month.

We deeply mourn the death of our dear friend and partner

Dr. REINHOLD COHN

and share in the grief of the bereaved family.

Norma and Israel Shachter

We deeply regret to announce the death of our beloved

Dr. REINHOLD COHN

who passed away on December 5, 1973.

The funeral will take place at the Kfar Shmaryahu Cemetery on Thursday, December 6, 1973 at 3.30 p.m.

Shiva at 21 Rehov Hazore's, Kfar Shmaryahu.

THE FAMILY

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 3, 1973 of my dear wife, our mother,

Rabbanit Peshe Miriam Porath

The funeral will leave Pressburg Yeshiva, 5 Rehov Givat Shani, Jerusalem, on Thursday, December 6, 1973 at 3.00 p.m. for Har Hamachot. (The casket will arrive at Lod Airport on El Al Flight 002, approximately at noon.)

Husband: Rabbi Israel Porath (Cleveland, Ohio)
Children: Rabbi Samuel I. Porath (Niagara Falls, N.Y.)
Rabbi Tavi I. Porath (Washington, D.C.)
Benjamin A. Porath (Tel Aviv)
Rabbi Benjamin Porath (Jerusalem)

The above are sitting Shiva at 6 Rehov Mevo Timna, Ramat Hashikma, Jerusalem. Tel. 62-02215.
Mrs. Shoshana Porath Haas (Cleveland, Ohio)
David Porath (Cleveland, Ohio)

VIV STOCKS

Mood still optimistic

IV. — The optimistic mood on the stock market for the second consecutive day was reflected in only a few fell. However, turnover was only 11,648,800. The index of share prices rose 0.30 per cent to stand at 1,127.33.

Those which rose were: Bank Leumi 11.10 by 0.10 (1,000); Hadera Paper 28.00 by 0.10 (1,000); and 287 (25,000); M-

| Stock | Price | Change |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Bank Leumi | 11.10 | +0.10 |
| Hadera Paper | 28.00 | +0.10 |
| 287 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| M- | 11.10 | +0.10 |
| Bank Leumi | 11.10 | +0.10 |
| Hadera Paper | 28.00 | +0.10 |
| 287 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| M- | 11.10 | +0.10 |

Closing Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1973

Prices sharply lower

AP. — Stock prices sharply lower yesterday, through an important support level as investors sought to see a worsening economic picture, brokers say.

Dow Jones average dropped 12.25 to 1,127.33, the lowest since the start of the year. The index of share prices fell 0.30 per cent to stand at 1,127.33.

| Stock | Price | Change |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Bank Leumi | 11.10 | +0.10 |
| Hadera Paper | 28.00 | +0.10 |
| 287 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| M- | 11.10 | +0.10 |
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Danish Premier quits after heavy poll loss

COPENHAGEN. — Danish Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen yesterday submitted his government's resignation to Queen Margrethe following upset results in Tuesday's parliamentary elections in which both the government and main opposition parties suffered major setbacks.

The Prime Minister, whose Social Democrat Party fell from 70 seats in the Folketing (Parliament) to 46 as a result of the polling, handed his resignation to the Queen, who then signed the law on the dissolution of the Folketing and the calling of new elections.

Queen Margrethe has asked Mr. Jørgensen to continue to head a "caretaker" administration until a new government can be formed from groupings of the 10 parties — five of them new — which won seats in the Folketing.

The second largest party in the House, with 28 seats, is the anti-tax anti-bureaucracy Progress Party, set up only 18 months ago.

This party is led by lawyer Mogens Glistrup, known as Mr. Zero because he has not paid any income tax for the past five years. "Only fools pay income tax," Glistrup once remarked. "In fact, there is no bigger crime against society than paying tax."

SOVIETS PROPOSE WORLD COMMUNIST SUMMIT IN '74

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Communist Party has proposed a world Communist conference next year, party sources said here. The Soviet party has passed its proposals to Communist parties throughout the world, they said.

A major aim of the conference would be to assert the Soviet Union's claims to political leadership of the world, at the same time blocking China's rival claims. The summit would adopt a charter for the conduct of world affairs, extending détente in Europe and between Moscow and Washington, to all regions.

It would be the fourth world Communist conference since World War Two. The previous ones were in 1957, 1960 and 1969. But reaction to the latest call is likely to be sharply divided throughout the world Communist movement, the sources said.

If Moscow's main aim in calling another world conference is to isolate China from the world movement and condemn the Peking leadership as divisive and militaristic, a number of parties would stay away and preparations would drag on for a long time, Moscow sources said.

The Soviet proposal is to be discussed at a coming gathering of West European Communist parties. Apparently the French and Italian parties, the two largest non-ruling parties in the West, were already formulating replies seeking clarification of the Kremlin's agenda as it would affect relations with China.

Others in Europe and elsewhere were studying the Soviet party's proposal and drawing up amendments or additions to the outline, time-table and agenda, the sources said.

Moscow is thought to be the most suitable centre for the conference, since the Soviet party regards itself as father of the world movement. But some Western parties would prefer a change to another Communist capital.

China is believed to have been included in the invitations, but it is likely that Peking will ignore the proposal, as it did during the 1969 Moscow summit.

Yugoslavia is reported to have accepted. President Tito was apparently won over by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev when the Yugoslav leader visited the Ukraine two weeks ago.

Rumania, maintaining strong ties with China, would again object to a programme focusing on anti-

U.S. 'tapped car phones' of Soviet leaders

WASHINGTON (AP). — The "Washington Post" reports that the U.S. monitored limousine radio-telephones of high Soviet officials in Moscow for several years. In its Wednesday edition, the newspaper said the project, named Gamma Copy, was coded in 1973 after some details of its operations were disclosed by columnist Jack Anderson. The "Post" attributed its report to former intelligence sources familiar with the operation.

Communist Party boss Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin were among those monitored, the "Post" reported. The telephone traffic in the Soviet limousines was successfully intercepted because it was not sufficiently "scrambled" — a technique for avoiding electronic eavesdropping, the newspaper said.

The "Post" said the operation was run by the Central Intelligence Agency in collaboration with the National Security Agency.

The "Post" quoted a former intelligence official with access to transcripts of the monitored conversations as saying it was one of the most valuable sources of information the U.S. had in the Soviet Union.

SWISS PRESIDENT

BERN (AP). — Economics Minister Ernst Brugger was elected Swiss President yesterday for the 1974 term. The election of Mr. Brugger, succeeding retiring Roger Bonvin, was a mere formality under the Swiss system of annual rotation of the presidency among cabinet members.

U.S.-RUMANIAN STATEMENT

'Small nations have the right to exist'

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Nixon and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania signed a joint declaration yesterday setting forth principles for continued good relations and promising to refrain from "the threat or use of force" in violation of the United Nations charter.

The document was announced at the close of two days of meetings between the two, who promised to expand trade, cultural relations and humanitarian efforts for world peace.

In a joint statement they stressed the right of all nations whatever their size or political, economic or social systems "to existence, independence and sovereignty."

Sitting in the Cabinet Room with U.S. and Rumanian officials standing behind them, Nixon and Ceau-

QUESTIONED ON GAP IN TAPE

Judge recalls Nixon's sec'y

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Rose Mary Woods, President Nixon's personal secretary, testified yesterday she had no knowledge of how 18 minutes were obliterated from one of the Watergate tapes or whether there was any deliberate tampering with any of them.

Miss Woods, suddenly recalled to the stand on order of U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, said she had no additional information to give regarding the mystery of Nixon's tapes.

"Do you have any knowledge that anyone tampered with, altered, erased or obliterated any portion of those tapes," asked Jill Volner, an assistant special prosecutor.

"No, Ma'am, I don't," Miss Woods replied.

Miss Woods testified twice previously in Sirica's hearing on the White House tapes — once on November 8 when she did not mention

an 18-minute gap on a taped conversation between Nixon and his former aide H.R. Haldeman, and again on November 26 when she said she may have caused part of the gap.

"We want to find out the truth in this matter," Sirica told Miss Woods during her 65 minutes of testimony. "Do you know anything that would throw light on this serious problem about what caused that 18-minute gap?"

He told Miss Woods his hearing into the tapes case was "the greatest forum you'll ever have the opportunity to speak in" but stressed, "this is not a trial."

"I think it is a trial," Miss Woods said. "I have been tried by a jury of newspapers, radio, and media."

"If I could offer any idea, any proof, any knowledge of how that 18-minute gap happened, nobody on earth would be happier to offer it."

'Give terminal patients a say on when to die'

ANAHEIM, California (UPI). — The American Medical Association (AMA) has decided terminal patients or their families should be allowed to decide themselves whether they want to die rather than be kept alive by "extraordinary means."

The AMA's house of delegates Tuesday rejected mercy killing — the deliberate and active ending of a patient's life — but adopted a resolution in favour of euthanasia, withdrawing life support measures, if the patient or his immediate family request it.

The AMA adopted the "death with dignity" report, arrived at after polling religious leaders, lay and scientific authorities and thinkers and state medical societies.

Leaders of churches representing more than 50 per cent of the American population were asked for their comments on euthanasia before the report was drawn up.

The key paragraph reads: "The cessation of the employment of extraordinary means to prolong the life of a body, when there is irrefutable evidence that biological death is imminent, is the decision of the patient, and/or his immediate family."

Medical killing, by contrast, is contrary to what the medical profession stands for, and was opposed by most of those who responded to the AMA's request for opinions on the subject, the report said.

The wishes of the patient should be respected, so far as possible, in treating those who are dying, the report recommended.

In a related report, the AMA urged legislators not to pass laws, precisely defining death.

Medical advances have caused controversies as to when a person is legally dead. Some doctors urged the AMA to press for a precise, legal definition, to protect them from the legal problems that arise when they declare a patient dead using criteria that can be challenged.

GOLD SOARS

IN LILLENBLUM

TEL AVIV. — Gold soared yesterday morning in Rehov Lillienblum from 115,700 to 116,500 (probably as a consequence of rising prices in Europe), but towards the afternoon settled down at 116,200.

The dollar remained at 11.80-82, and the DM was 11.1-13.

LONDON STOCKS DROP

MILLIONS OF POUNDS

LONDON (Reuters). — Millions of pounds sterling were wiped off the London stock markets yesterday as the energy crisis took a firmer grip on Britain.

Leading industrial shares dropped by as much as 18 pence sterling and this was echoed in all other sectors.

DUTCH BANK RATE UP

AMSTERDAM (Reuters). — Holland

has decided to raise its bank rate to eight per cent from seven per cent effective from today. The Dutch central bank announced yesterday. The rate had stood at seven per cent since October 16.



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WE CONTINUE TO ACCEPT ORDERS FROM NEW IMMIGRANTS FOR SUPPLY AFTER JANUARY 1, 1974

The rate of tax exemption will be in accordance with the regulations applying from January 1, 1974.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

The lines serving the Scandinavian traffic herewith give notice that freight rates on shipments to and from Scandinavian and Israeli ports, will be increased by 15 per cent as from January 1, 1974.

The lines serving the Scandinavian traffic.



Hidden Blessing of Driving Restrictions

During all the years of the Diaspora, engulfed by a strange world that threatened to swallow him up, the Jew has always found strength and shelter in institution of the Sabbath.

During the six weekdays the Jew is subject to all the vicissitudes and hazards of a time-bound existence — but on the Sabbath he becomes HIS OWN MASTER. On the Sabbath he becomes master of his own time, because the Sabbath was bestowed upon Israel as a gift. A gift commemorating the creation of the world and the exodus from Egyptian bondage.

Today too, the sanctity of Sabbath rest is capable of elevating us above the cares of daily life and bestow on us

HOURS OF TRANQUILITY AND SPIRITUAL ELEVATION.

Sabbath rest is capable of bridging the generation gap and bring fathers and sons closer together. The Sabbath can open our eyes and make us perceive more clearly the future facing us. The Sabbath has been described as

A BOUNTIFUL GIFT BESTOWED UPON ISRAEL.

It is indeed a gift of incalculable value to every individual and to the community of Israel. For is

there anyone today who does not require physical and mental rest? Is there anyone who does not long for a period of sanctity and elevation — such as can only be provided by the Sabbath?

SILVER LINING!

The present emergency forces us to search for ways of conserving petrol. It forces all of us to forego driving our cars one day a week. This is one of the burdens of the time.

This emergency measure may have a silver lining. Perhaps it will bring many of us back to the Sabbath. Quite possibly it will emerge that we are dealing not only with a "careless day," a simple "petrol-saving device," but with an opportunity to savour the true taste of Sabbath rest.

Presented by the

Tora Religious Front
Agudat Yisrael-Poalei Agudat Yisrael

TWO-EDGED WEAPON

TWO terrorist incidents in Israeli civilian population centres have broken a long period of quiet.

Those who threw the grenade in the Old City of Jerusalem on Tuesday and carried the bomb on the Tel Aviv-Netanya bus yesterday, those who sent them, and those who are actively or tacitly helping or encouraging them ought to know that they are playing with a weapon that will surely destroy its wielders.

The terrorists seem to believe that the "Algiers Declaration" at last week's summit meeting of Arab leaders amounted to a declaration of open season for terrorism as a means of paying the way for success of the Palestinian cause at the Geneva peace talks later this month. The terrorists, whether acting, so far, independently of each other or under central direction — this was not yet clear last night — are out to impress on the Palestinians of Jordan and the administered areas, on Israel, and on all the scheduled participants in the Geneva talks that they mean to enforce the Algiers decision on the PLO. The anti-Communist Palestinians of Jordan and the administered areas provide far less scope for manoeuvre than the less-stable masses attracted by the violence and flamboyance of the Arafat group.

It is clear that the Palestinian question will have to be discussed at Geneva and a start made towards the long-range process that will lead to its resolution. Arafat's bomb-throwers and their Russian supporters will make it that much more difficult for Israel to consider any proposals concerning people or borders that will jeopardize her life or the lives of her citizens.

speaking "in the name of the Arab population of Jerusalem," denounced Tuesday's grenade explosion as an act which "came at a time when the local Arabs more than ever need stability and security, in order to concentrate on future plans through responsible deeds." The terrorists' threats to local Palestinians, and the "El Kud's" editorial comment, reflect the opposition of most local Palestinians to the role laid out for the PLO.

Arafat, following his recent visit to Moscow, is now, for the first time, enjoying the support of the Soviet Union which through him is seeking another means of entry into the Arab world. Moscow's efforts to gain a strong foothold here through a policy of maintaining tension in the Middle East and thus making the Arab regimes dependent on her, has resulted in a precarious foothold at best. The anti-Communist Palestinians of Jordan and the administered areas provide far less scope for manoeuvre than the less-stable masses attracted by the violence and flamboyance of the Arafat group.

It is clear that the Palestinian question will have to be discussed at Geneva and a start made towards the long-range process that will lead to its resolution. Arafat's bomb-throwers and their Russian supporters will make it that much more difficult for Israel to consider any proposals concerning people or borders that will jeopardize her life or the lives of her citizens.

The motivation of oil producing countries to raise prices and cut output is the result of a "gross market imbalance which has developed over a long period

of time" in which "too low" prices were paid by consumers. The "oil crisis" is a reflection of this situation, writes Jerusalem Post Economic Editor MOSHE ATER.

These spectacle of major industrial, socially advanced nations knocking under to Arab blackmail, of world economic growth slumping under the impact of an oil shortage, is not a pleasant one. It is naturally resented in this country. Abroad, the resentment — which often turns against Israel (and Jews generally) — is probably no less strong in the nations affected.

But sentiment is a notoriously bad mentor. It would be more worthwhile to try to understand why the Arab oil pressure has been so successful, why no attempt has been made to foil it by counter-measures. To this end, one must keep in mind both the differences and the close relationship between OPEC and OAPEC.

OAPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It was founded in 1960, with the prime objective of raising the price of crude oil, royalties and taxes for the benefit of the oil countries, and generally to improve by joint action the use of oil as a lever for their economies. Members of OPEC include Iran, Nigeria and Venezuela, which are not participating in the oil embargo (and are reducing its efficacy by offering alternative oil of their own). When Norway and Saudi Arabia joined, they could conceivably also become members of this club.

The second organization — OAPEC — is confined to Arab oil exporters. It was founded in 1967 in the wake of the Six Day War and the Khartoum Summit Conference. Its aim is not economic bargaining, but political pressure for the destruction of Israel. But it could achieve practical results without the backing of its elder sister. Even now the Arab oil boycott discipline is far from strict, and extra shipments are said to be available over or under the table for ideological or material reasons. However, the boycott seems to be fairly effective because no loss is involved in maintaining it. Following the 70 per cent price hike decreed by OPEC two months ago, the Arabs can well afford to cut their shipments. Indeed, by reducing supply they tend to drive the oil market price to an even higher level, thus paving the way to another hike of the "posted" prices.

Arab wealth

The new element which puts the Arabs in a position of strength is not their national pride but their wealth, based on the recently forged unity of oil producers against a disjointed front of energy users. It would seem therefore that an attempt to counter the embargo should first and foremost take the form of action against the OPEC cartel which represents the strongest-ever constraint of world trade. As a matter of fact, the oil companies had for a long time adopted this attitude, refusing to deal with OPEC, and insisting on negotiations with individual countries. However, this policy failed, because at the same time the world oil market by secret agreements between themselves, thus showing the way to the oil governments.

Nowadays, trade in most commodities is more or less controlled by

world-wide schemes, agreements, etc. conceived at, or even sponsored by, governments, with or without the participation of the respective consumers. Such restrictive, price-fixing, stock-carrying schemes have been given the blessing of UNCTAD as a means of "stabilizing" world trade in commodities — for the benefit of underdeveloped countries — instead of relying on free competition. So why should oil be different from, say, wheat or coffee?

Neither can OPEC be blamed for raising the crude oil price to an exorbitant level. Prices of most commodities fluctuate wildly, and no price can be considered excessive as long as it is "borne by the market," even though a lower one may have prevailed in the past.

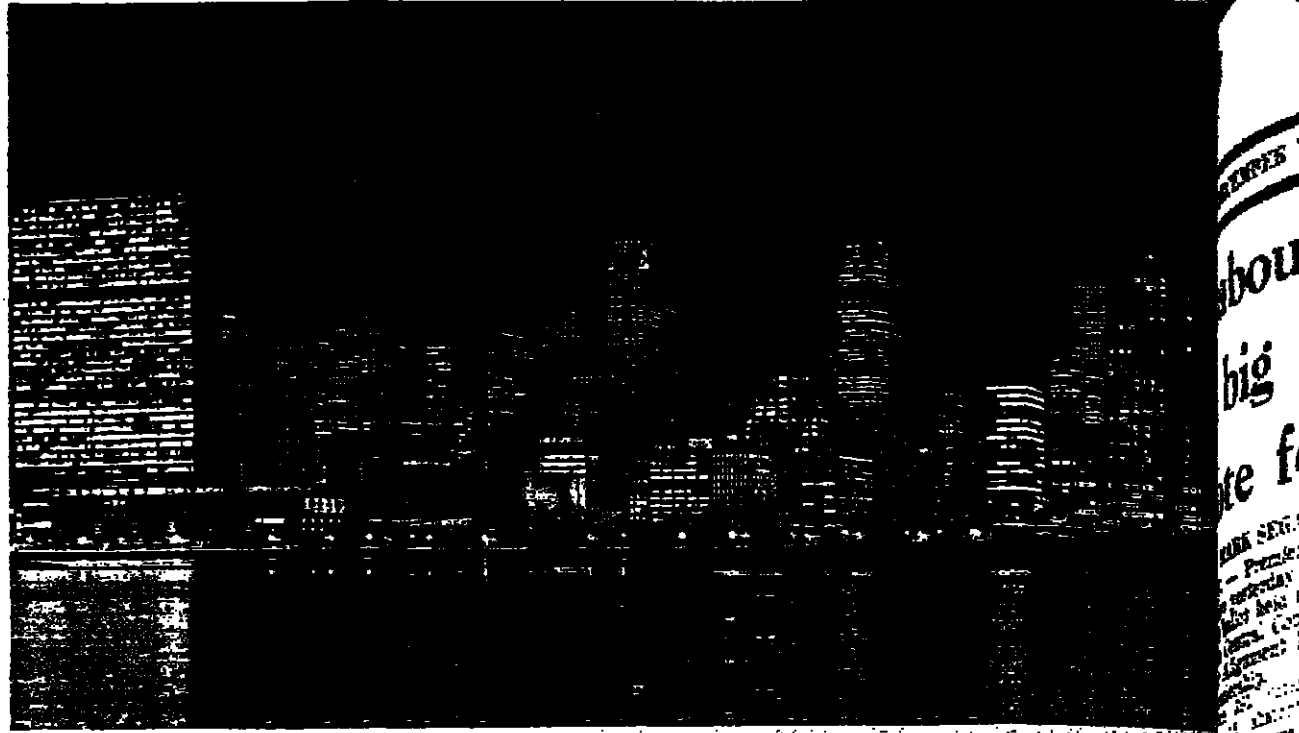
For decades the price paid for Middle East crude oil was a third — and less — of that paid to the U.S. producers, and still the American oil (and also gas and coal) output stagnated because its exportation was not remunerative. Even now the price of crude plus all the transport, trading and refining costs is as a rule much lower than the average price paid by final consumers, as most governments levy substantial taxes on petrol (and other oil products). It is therefore small wonder that the oil producers argue they are still selling their crude at give-away prices.

Further rise

A further rise in crude oil prices to double — and more — of their current level (i.e., to about ten times the price paid for Middle East oil two years ago) is now widely expected without anyone being unduly scared by the prospect. On the other hand, with such a likelihood in mind, Arab governments understandably tend to delay the use of their vast but limited oil reserves, hoping to get more out of them in the course of time. Indeed, not the Arabs but Venezuela has long been pressing for such a policy.

The urge both to raise the price of oil and to reduce its output is therefore a result of the gross market imbalance which has developed over the long period of the much too low crude prices maintained by the companies and welcomed by the consumers. Voices warning of the danger implied in such a situation were not heeded, and critics were accused of a bias against economic growth and social progress.

During the second quarter of this century world energy consumption grew by an annual 2.3 per cent. Over the past two decades this rate more than doubled. Between 1925 and 1968 energy consumption in North America almost trebled, while world consumption of liquid fuels soared 13 times.



The beauty of New York's skyline at night is being dimmed by the energy crisis, as businesses cut back on night lighting. The above picture was taken before any energy-saving measures.

The rate at which this cheap fuel has been wasted can be gauged by the fact that the per capita use of energy in the U.S. has been about four times that used in Japan, and three times that in Western Europe. However, the greater the use of oil — the cheapest and most convenient fuel — the more dependent the world became on the Middle East, where most of the currently proven reserves of oil were available almost on tap. It was therefore only a question of time before the tension between the virtually unlimited demand, and the finite (or cartelized) supply came to a head.

Now that a moment of truth has dawned, more than a show of force is required to restore a proper balance. It is not that the industrial countries cannot exert counter-pressure on the oil exporters, but it can remain of limited impact until a basic change takes place, i.e., a ceiling placed on use of world energy — and on the resultant oil demand. In many countries Sunday driving has been banned, and restrictions have been imposed on space heating, but these are only the first, rush — and not very effective — steps in a process which is likely to reach major proportions and to affect all walks of life. The high cost of energy and the necessity to save fuel is bound to alter industrial and transport costs and people's consumption habits in more ways than can be currently forecast. In the long run, economic growth need not slow up, but its composition will be different, and its energy component smaller. Major American companies are reporting on fuel savings of 20 per cent and more, and that is probably only a beginning.

On the other hand, production of both conventional and nuclear energy is going to be boosted at a massive scale, because fuels and techniques which were not competitive at the old (low) oil costs have now become

promising propositions. Of course, it will take several years until the new coal and shale oil mines, nuclear stations, off-shore oil fields, and other energy projects come to fruition, but economists are confident that a new balance of energy supply and demand will be achieved at the latest by the end of this decade.

It will be achieved as a result of rising oil prices and threatening oil shortages, i.e., of an economic tug-of-war between the energy users and the oil cartel. But given adequate time and a minimum of goodwill, the process need not assume the dimensions of a crisis nor need it be accompanied by political tension.

Arab oil block

The situation is different as regards the Arab oil block for two reasons. The one is economic — the fact that these countries are underpopulated and backward, and the revenue they receive by far exceeds anything they can spend on imports of both consumption goods and productive investments. As a result these governments — and their retinues — accumulate huge amounts of spare funds at a scale unprecedented in economic history.

These idle export surpluses of the oil countries must, however, be mirrored by the trade deficits of the industrial nations, and produce a growing strain on their balances of payments. On the other hand, the weaker the Western currencies become, the more they tend to fluctuate or be subject to administrative controls, and the less the Arabs tend to trust them as repositories for their capital. They insist that it is not worthwhile to sell their oil unless the proceeds can be invested in real, profit-bearing capital assets, i.e., unless the oil exporters are admitted as part-owners of the advanced economies of their customer nations.

As a matter of fact, negotiations

to that end — concerning the participation of Arab capital in American and British oil industries, including exploration and refinery projects — had been proceeding for some time, but seem to have stalled when the extent of the proposed involvement, and of the resulting financial interference, became clear. Another factor which seems to have stopped this process was the Kippur War, which laid bare the political risk involved in the dependence on Arab nations, which are ready to precipitate a world-wide economic crisis for the sake of local and Soviet — purposes.

The stronger and the more criminalizing the application of oil embargo, the more obvious it comes that this conflict cannot be resolved in the prevailing circumstances, i.e., as long as OPEC maintains its position of overwhelming strength. However, it also comes more obvious that this position can be changed only by a reaching return of the economic (trading, fiscal, monetary) conditions out of which grew the dominance of the oil giants, then of the oil governments.

When the oil embargo was announced, it was at first debated. Then the countries affected panicked. By now they are biding time with more or less ignoring gestures. They still have no stocks to cover their (slightly reduced) fuel consumption over several months. There is still hope the shortage of Arab oil will be relieved by deliveries from the sources (including those from the USSR). The Geneva conference offers another prospect for alleviating the squeeze.

Revaluation of gold

But in the meantime, things are already beginning to move in another direction. The abolition of the two-tier gold market has opened the way to a revaluation of the monetary gold stock, thus making the West's ability to pay oil without straining its payments balances. Though no counter-buys of oil drilling equipment to Saudi Arabia have been halted. Similar implementation of the LINC programme for supply of LNG to the U.S. from Algeria has been halted. The special fiscal treatment of American oil companies operating abroad, which allows them to pay taxes to their host governments at the expense of the American Treasury, is to be reviewed.

Before long other measures are expected to be taken, bolstering the oil consumers' competitive power and reducing the fabulous oil profits notwithstanding the current strength of the OPEC cartel.

Just because of the dangers involved in the financial and political imbalance hinging on Arab oil, will probably never be allowed reach the threatening dimensions forecast so far. However, check the worldwide trend will require huge effort and will meet the position of mighty vested interests. Its success depends not on forces counter-strikes, but on a comprehensive readjustment process which not yet even in the planning stage in the meantime, therefore, strain both in this country abroad.

TIME

December 10, 1973

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Dry Bones



The story we must tell the world

By EPHRAIM KISHON

SOME subjects are hard to write about. Some are impossible to write about, but one must. I'm talking of our POWs.

The Government's handling of this dark side of the War has been wretched from the first. Instead of telling our boys' parents the sad truth, instead of explaining to them that every outcry at home would only increase the difficulties and add to the price of freeing their sons, our leaders fell over each other to make the general anxiety public, effectively turning the desperate relatives into pressure groups. Needless to say, anyone who saw the tears in Golda's eyes when she welcomed our returning prisoners would know she doesn't require prompting by microphones and slogans.

ON the other hand, let it be said that the Egyptians' treatment of their Jewish captives not only shows the moral abyss between our two peoples, but also serves as a harsh warning to those who are trying to explain the Arabs' attitude toward us on rational grounds. Their attitude is, regrettably, one of fanatical hate. They don't beat our soldiers to wring any military information out of them, they torture, shackle and blindfold boys just for the sadistic pleasure of it. And

their officers look on and do not interfere. It would be enough to turn the stomach of any sane person in the world.

If he knew. Because what does the world know about this vile barbarity? Nothing. Our Egyptian friends, who can lick us any day in planning and political acumen, invited all the Press and every TV station in the world to the POW release ceremony. They showed them how their War Minister and Chief of Staff have saved our prisoners the way only a great power can afford to show chivalrous magnanimity towards its defeated enemy.

We returned an entire army of Egyptians quietly and unobtrusively so as not to hurt their sensibilities. Their honour. The Arab honour.

Then some of our boys came home and were permitted to tell their hair-raising tales. Tales that would have been enough to put the entire civilized world on its feet. But that mustn't happen, apparently. That's cut by the censor.

The Dutch TV filmed the sickening evidence of the Syrians' bestial treatment of our prisoners on the Golan. Did anyone trouble to ask them for copies of their documentary in order to distribute it to the world over?

Our U.N. delegates, Mr. Tekoa,

hands Secretary Waldheim a formal complaint against the Syrians and informs him that "the won't attach photographs in view of their shocking nature." The mind boggles.

NOTHING will save our prisoners. In future, nothing will protect our boys in Syrian captivity as much as a wild yell of pain and protest to fill the whole world, as much as a photographed proof, a stream of reportage and broadcasts through every communications media on earth, now, this minute, so long as they're still listening, so long as Km. 101 and POWs are still fashionable.

This is political impotence in an advanced degree.

All the speeches of our Foreign Minister won't come up to one single picture of the Syrian Vale of Tears, all our arguments about the need for defensible borders will carry less weight than David Ben-Gurion's harrowing account of his Egyptian POWs.

Our handling of the POW affair is unbelievable: as lame, where silence on the subject is a matter of vital national interest, we shout and smash windows; abroad, where we must wake up sleepy humanity, we go in for discipline and restraint.

Translated by Miriam Arad by arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

HISTORIC EVOLUTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the past, "secure boundaries" were dangerously deceiving. Secure borders presume the territorial amputation of the adversary. A nation amputated is fired by the irresistible desire for revenge. Egypt's desire for revenge could easily lead to a catastrophe in ten or 15 years hence. Israel's military superiority tends to disappear because it is due to temporary factors. It would be folly to risk a new, and inevitable, war — inevitable if Israel insists on secure borders — against an Arab world which would no longer be militarily inferior. The sheer weight of Arab numbers would win the day and crush Israel.

In 1967, the borders were not secure. The signing of a genuine peace treaty with Egypt and the establishment of diplomatic relations could lead to a degree neutralise the disadvantages of insecure borders.

"Immovable" U.N. troops also provide for tangible security. They represent a step in the direction of historic evolution. "International family life" is being built upon an organizational pattern, and therefore needs a police force, like any other collective social organization. To try and go in the direction opposite to such historic evolution is to court disaster.

If faced with the alternative of the limited risk of the 1967 borders, cum-peace and the certainty of future doom, the choice should not be difficult.

MARC CHAPIRO
Lecturer, University of Geneva
Geneva, November 22.

CHEERS FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Only in Israel can an army, confronted with unbelievable odds, win a victory which foreign military observers term "elegant," "brilliant," and reflecting "the highest order of professional competence," and yet be charged with being unprepared.

Since I immigrated to Israel five years ago, I have been critical of the Israeli Government for placing the emphasis on "agreed and secure boundaries" instead of on the issue of the Arabs' non-acceptance of Israel's legitimacy. In my judgement, the much wiser course would have been to have offered to return the territories in stages in exchange for real peace. That we have not done, and for that, I find fault with Israel's policy.

But to launch a "War of the Jews" and to attack the present Government on the ground that it did not prepare us to defend ourselves is, the least to say, bizarre in the face of Israel's brilliant, if not unprecendented, military victory. We should be cheering the Ministry of Defence instead of putting it on trial.

ABRAHAM S. HYMAN
Tel Aviv, November 27.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It appears that Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time) will be introduced in Israel on January 15, 1974, when our clocks will be put forward one hour, and again on May 1, when they will be put forward an additional hour (Double Time).

To introduce Summer Time in the middle of winter will not save much electricity since the extra hour gained in the evening is lost in the morning.

But what it will cause is useless hardship on children going to school, office workers, people waiting for buses in the biting cold of early morning before the sun is out.

Moreover, as everybody knows, heavy electricity consumption is not due to lighting, which constitutes a small part of our bills, but to electrical appliances and machines, which are not subject to Winter Time or Summer Time.

Next, consider Double Summer Time: Here again heavy consumption will not be affected since it does not depend on Winter Time or Summer Time. Yet, what is going to happen in our subtropical climate is that shops, which normally open at 4 p.m., will, in fact, be opening at 2 p.m., according to actual sunlight, at the height of the afternoon heat. They will close at 5 p.m. according to real sunlight, when people stream out into the streets during the hot days.

Since there are several weeks to go before January 15, I think the authorities might do well to reconsider their decision.

L. TUORHAND
Jerusalem, November 23.

RULES FOR HITCH-HIKERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I suggest a few rules for the guidance of those seeking lifts.

1. Do not stand in the road. This endangers the driver, other drivers, and of course those waiting. It is especially dangerous at night.
2. Do not stand just before a crossroad. The driver does not know if you want to go left, right or straight on. If you must stand before a crossroad, signal your required direction.
3. Do state your exact destination to the driver when he stops. Make up your mind quickly whether or not to accept a lift.
4. Do let the driver know in plenty of time when you want to stop.
5. Do not expect a taxi service, be prepared to walk 100 metres if necessary. If another hitch-hiker gets off, don't ask the driver to stop again immediately afterwards.
6. Do treat the car as you would a private home, i.e., ask permission before you smoke, etc.
7. Do always give priority to soldiers.

LIONEL BERGER
Jerusalem, November 11.

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